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2. ~~Mr. Merley Perry~~ A. 419  
3. ~~Mr. Perry~~ A. 405

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E A S I N G W O L D \_ R U R A L \_ D I S T R I C T \_ C O U N C I L .

ANNUAL REPORTS  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and the  
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND  
SURVEYOR.  
for the year  
1966.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Council

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor W. N. Gill.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor J. W. Verity.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Surveyor (Wholetime).

E. CANHAM, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates Held:-

Royal Society of Health.

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other foods.
- (c) National Certificate in Building.

B. R. LOWE, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I.E.J.B.,

Certificates Held:-

Royal Society of Health.

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- (c) National Certificate in Building.

Clerical Staff:-

Mrs. H. Gidley. (Clerical Assistant).



EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1966. The rise in number of births seen in the previous year was not repeated, and the births in the area fell to a level slightly below the national average. The remaining statistics call for no comment, all the rates compare favourably with those for the country.

The Council has continued to invest in housing both by new building and with improvement grants, and private building seems to have continued at a steady pace in spite of the financial handicaps seen during the year. The next major sewerage scheme made progress in 1966, but only on paper, the actual work at Stillington will commence in 1967.

Some time ago the County Council considered building a home for aged people in the town, but ease of acquiring sites led to homes being provided in the Flaxton and Thirsk Rural Districts. These are fully occupied and it is hoped that it will be possible to make similar provision now in this district to complement the excellent bungalow scheme which is the pride of our district.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.



EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the year - 1966.

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General Statistics.

Area of District: 74,362 acres.

Registrar General's estimate  
of population mid - 1966: 11,430

Number of Dwellinghouses:	Private:	2,852
	Local Authority:	600
	H. M. Forces:	165
	Home Office and Others:	29
		<hr/>
		3,646

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1966:	£259,728. 0. 0.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate:	1,030. 5. 7.

<u>Births:</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	166	190	172

Live Births:	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	86	75	161
Illegitimate	4	5	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	90	80	170

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	14.5	16.6	15.1
Corrected Live Birth Rate (Factor 1.08)	15.7	17.9	16.8
England and Wales	18.4	18.0	17.7
Illegitimate Live Births (representing 5.3% of live births in 1966)	10	8	9

<u>Stillbirths:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	2	2

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and Stillbirths):	18.1	5.3	11.7
Rate for England and Wales:	16.3	15.7	15.4

# The Journal of the

## American Society of Civil Engineers

Published for the Society by the

Engineering Council of the City of New York

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Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) No males. Two females. One died under the age of one week.	<u>Total</u> 2
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<u>Infant Mortality Rates.</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966.</u>
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	15.9	11.8
Legitimate " " " 1,000 " "	5.5	12.4
Illegitimate " " " 1,000 " "	25.0	nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births:	15.9	5.9
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week) per 1,000 total live births:	15.9	5.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week) per 1,000 births:	21.0	17.5
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 live and stillbirths:	nil	nil

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>
Male:	46	81	56	58	69
Female:	59	54	59	49	63
Total:	105	135	115	107	132
Crude Rate:	9.1	11.7	10.0	9.4	11.5
Corrected Rate:	9.3	12.0	10.3	9.6	11.8
England and Wales:	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7

Correction Factor 1.02



CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>1964.</u>		<u>1965.</u>		<u>1966.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	-	-	1	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphylitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach.	-	1	2	3	-	1
11.                      lung, bronchus.	-	-	6	1	1	2
12.                      breast.	-	-	-	2	-	-
13.                      uterus.	-	-	-	-	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	9	6	5	2	6	1
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	1	1	1	-	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	7	12	9	9	9	12
18. Coronary disease, angina.	12	10	16	8	18	19
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	-	3	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart diseases.	3	4	5	9	4	4
21. Other circulatory diseases.	5	5	-	2	3	1
22. Influenza.	-	-	-	-	1	-
23. Pneumonia.	5	5	6	3	6	6
24. Bronchitis.	2	2	1	1	6	1
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	2	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-	1	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-	-	1	1	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.	1	1	1	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	1	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, child birth and abortion.	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malforms.	1	1	1	1	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	6	6	3	4	7	6
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents.	2	-	1	-	-	-
34. All other accidents.	-	2	-	1	2	2
35. Suicide.	-	-	-	-	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	56	59	58	49	69	63



COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	2	2	2
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	1	-	2	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	-	2	-	-	1
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	1	-
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	-	2	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	200	27	152	199	21
Whooping Cough.	-	-	3	1	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-





## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BULMER AREA

The Bulmer Area is one of ten such areas, into which the County Council is divided for convenience of day to day administration of the Health Services. It is made up of the four Rural Districts of Easingwold, Flaxton, Thirsk and Wath, and contributes the south-west corner of the Riding, with an area of some 400 square miles and a population of 63,070. The population immediately to the north of York is comparatively dense, but away from this suburban belt, is fairly evenly distributed in small townships and villages.

The Area County Offices at Easingwold are shared with Welfare, Mental Health, Children's, Highways and Planning Departments.

Your Medical Officer of Health holds appointments with the four Rural Districts and with the Health and Education Committees of the County Council.

Two of the full time Medical Officers are employed largely in the area, Dr. Eggleton with the mobile Child Welfare Clinics, and Dr. Gowans in school work. A number of general practitioners carry out sessional work in village clinics.

### Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton is available for bacteriological examination of water, milk, ice cream, and specimens taken during the investigation of infectious diseases. A weekly collection round for water and other samples is a useful service undertaken. Some use is also made of the facilities offered by the laboratories of the County Hospital at York, and an additional service is provided in the examination of smears taken by the newly instituted Cervical Cytology Service.

### Ambulance Service

Two stations, at Haxby and Thirsk, serve the area, with some co-operation with adjoining authorities at York and the West Riding. All vehicles are radio-equipped, and in addition to normal hospital and casualty work, a service is provided to the Education Authority and to the local Health Authority.

### Child Welfare

The County Council have three purpose-built clinics at Easingwold, Thirsk and Huntington. Dental services are available at the first two. These premises are increasingly used for the various activities of the Health and Education services.

Child Welfare clinics are held at 22 centres in the area, the mobile clinic attending at 12 of these. The remainder are premises ranging from good to less satisfactory. Approximately 90% of children born in the area attend during the first two years of life, many of them having the various immunisation procedures carried out. Welfare foods and proprietary infant and vitamin preparations are on sale at these clinics, and as the proprietary foods are sold at considerably less than retail shop prices, this service is of some direct financial help to the families. The choice of which particular foods are purchased at each clinic from the great variety which is available is left to the health visitor and doctor at each clinic, and little difficulty arises from the considerable financial transactions entailed. Much of the work in our clinics is carried out by voluntary helpers who deserve an annual vote of thanks in this report.

### Nursing Services

In the more rural parts of the area, generalised duties nurses are employed, undertaking midwifery, home nursing and health visiting. In some cases this almost amounts to the much advocated attachment of a nurse to a medical practice.

Where the population is more concentrated, health nursing is carried out by nurses engaged solely in this field, leaving the duties of nursing and midwifery to "combined duties" nurses. A further division of duties has been tried, but this has not been entirely successful in this rural area.

At the end of the year, the following staff were employed:

	<u>Full Time</u>			<u>Part Time</u>	
Health visitors	5			3	
Generalised duties	9			1	
Home nurses, midwifery	4				
Midwifery	1				
Home nursing				2	
<u>Vaccination &amp; Immunisation</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Bulmer area - total population	60,270	61,130	62,360	63,100	63,070
No. of live births in area	1,146	1,209	1,242	1,168	1,114
Children vaccinated against smallpox in year	1,676	330	598	702	709
Children immunised against diphtheria (primary)	970	1,111	910	1,174	1,050
"        "        "        "        (boosters)	388	486	710	708	975
Children immunised against whooping cough	1,109	987	902	1,150	1,013
Children completing primary polio course				1,195	1,037
Children completing tetanus course					1,189

These figures are very reassuring and demonstrate that a high proportion of children in the area benefit from these preventive measures.

### Welfare Foods

National dried milk, orange juice, cod liver oil, and vitamin tablets are supplied at the Health Office and most clinics. In addition, a declining number of shopkeepers sell these products on a non-profit making basis. Sales appear to fall by some 10% annually, no doubt due to the more attractive presentation of proprietary equivalents, and to advertising, which results in increasing sales of these. There will, no doubt, sooner or later, be a point beyond which the welfare food system in its present form will cease to be economically sound.

### Domestic Help Service

Again a decline is seen in the number of maternity cases attended, and an increase in hours worked in other categories.

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Maternity	19	16	9	7
Chronic sick, aged, etc.	124	134	122	123
Others	14	11	11	13
Hours worked	27,613	28,140	28,511	32,076

All 77 home helps employed are part time employees.

### Chiropody

This service has continued unchanged. Three part-time Chiropodists are employed in 12 centres. There has been a small increase of domiciliary cases where it is impossible to transport these cases to a clinic. As at the Infant Welfare clinics, considerable assistance is given by voluntary helpers in clerical work, transport, and in other ways.

### Care and After Care

Apparatus and nursing aids are provided on loan to patients, on a short time basis. For incontinent patients a supply of incontinence pads and similar aids are provided.

A pint of milk daily is given to patients suffering from tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

### Family Planning

Sessions have continued at Thirsk and Huntington by the Family Planning Association, and it would seem that it will increasingly be the duty of local authorities to increase the facilities available in this field. The number of births in the Bulmer Area has fallen over the past two years, thus reversing a trend which has been evident for quite a few years up to the peak year of 1964.

### Cervical Cytology

This is carried out as a routine procedure at hospitals where women attend the obstetric and gynaecological departments, and it is customary to take the cervical smear at Family Planning Clinics. The County Council inaugurated special clinics at Thirsk, Huntington and Easingwold during the year, and requests for this examination were very heavy at first. Numbers are now falling off, and it will require some more extensive health education in this direction, in order to achieve a high proportion of women, particularly those in whom cancer of the cervix tends to have a high incidence, attending for the simple routine test.

### Nursery & Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948

The local authority makes no provisions for day nurseries and nursery schools within the area. Occasional use is made of day nursery accommodation in York. A number of premises and persons are registered by the County Council after satisfying the authorities on standards prescribed, and are regularly supervised.



EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector  
and Surveyor - for the Year 1966.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Easingwold Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the District for the year 1966.

Virtually the whole of the District, with the exception of a few isolated premises, is supplied by or within reach of, mains water from the Ryedale Joint Water Board. Most of the houses in Brandsby-cum-Stearsby are supplied from an old private system although the public main passes through.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

Easingwold extension scheme has been held up by protracted negotiations about the land through which the new effluent pipe will run. It is to be hoped that this will not be long delayed as it now seems unlikely that work can be commenced even in 1967. This is very disappointing.

Raskelf scheme is long overdue, and it will be recalled that it is the last of the original list of priority schemes drawn up in 1948.

At the close of 1966, negotiations were in hand regarding a proposed scheme for Stearsby, which would involve only six properties. Work should begin in 1967.

Stillington Scheme has received approval and work is expected to commence early in 1967.

The alterations and enlargement of the small disposal system at Coxwold serving the Council house site, have been completed during the year.

Some progress has been made but it is to be hoped that the tempo will increase in 1967.



## WATER SUPPLIES.

### (a) Public Supply.

The water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year apart from an isolated occasion in August when a number of chlorinated samples from the public mains proved to be unsatisfactory.

On this occasion, the Water Board discontinued the particular supply and cleaned and sterilised the reservoir. Further sampling on the resumption of the supply proved to be satisfactory.

It is thought that the unsatisfactory samples were a result of continual heavy rain falling on already saturated ground, but there was no evidence that surface water was gaining access to the collecting chambers.

The total consumption of water for the district was 211,657,000 gallons.

### (b) Private Supplies.

#### 1. Brandsby Supply.

Routine sampling at the time of continual heavy rainfalls showed this supply to be unsatisfactory. The Estate carried out works of cleansing the main collecting chamber and the supply improved accordingly.

#### 2. Newburgh.

Routine sampling showed this supply to be unsatisfactory and an investigation of the sources revealed an unsatisfactory collecting pipe which was disconnected. Continual heavy rains were again attributed to this source of contamination.

#### 3. Individual Supplies.

The majority of samples taken were from two new boreholes in the district. The water from one borehole in connection with an intensive pig rearing establishment proved to be most unsatisfactory, and chlorination was introduced whilst works to raise the borehole head were carried out.

### (c) Summary of Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

<u>Sources.</u>	<u>Nature of Samples.</u>			
	<u>Chlorinated.</u>		<u>Raw.</u>	
	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>
1. Ryedale Joint Water Board:	60	6	17	15
2. <u>Private Supplies:</u>				
Brandsby:	-	-	19	13
Newburgh:	-	-	7	5
Individual:	3	-	3	4
Totals:	63	6	46	37

No samples have been submitted for chemical analysis.



Dwellinghouses and Population supplied from Public Mains.

PARISH.	<u>Total for District.</u>		<u>Total served from public mains</u>	
	<u>Dwelling</u> <u>Houses</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>(mid.1966)</u>	<u>direct to house.</u> <u>Dwelling.</u>	<u>Population.</u>
Aldwark.	53	183	53	183
Alne.	165	416	165	416
Angram Grange.	5	16	5	16
Beningbrough.	22	65	22	65
Brafferton.	74	253	72	251
Brandsby-cum-Stearsby	93	245	44	121
Carlton Husthwaite.	45	128	45	128
Coxwold.	67	204	67	204
Crayke.	124	372	124	372
Dalby-cum-Skewsby.	30	86	28	82
Easingwold.	887	2704	887	2704
Farlington.	33	109	33	109
Flawith.	20	68	20	68
Helperby.	176	402	176	402
Huby.	205	586	205	586
Husthwaite.	141	328	139	322
Linton-on-Ouse.	227	1320	62	205
Marton-cum-Moxby.	21	78	21	78
Myton-upon-Swale.	46	124	46	124
Newburgh.	31	104	14	44
Newton-upon-Ouse.	126	390	126	390
Oulston.	41	130	37	120
Overton.	15	42	15	42
Raskelf.	114	384	114	384
Shipton.	176	450	176	450
Stillington.	190	558	190	558
Sutton-on-Forest.	172	678	171	674
Tholthorpe.	53	138	53	138
Thormanby.	34	94	32	90
Thornton-on-the-Hill.	12	41	11	38
Tollerton.	175	508	175	508
Whenby.	24	68	20	57
Wildon Grange.	5	14	5	14
Yearsley.	30	106	22	77
Youlton.	14	38	14	38
Totals:	3646	11430	3389	10058

The R.A.F. Establishment at Linton-on-Ouse has its own supply.

There are five houses in the District supplied from public mains by stand pipes:-

Parish of Whenby	4 houses,	9 persons.
Parish of Oulston	1 house,	2 persons.





## HOUSING.

### (a) New Houses.

The total number of new houses erected during the year was 53.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Local Authority.</u>	<u>Private.</u>
Aldwark	-	1
Alne.	-	10
Brandsby cum Stearsby	-	1
Crayke	-	1
Easingwold	-	11
Huby	-	6
Husthwaite	4	1
Newton upon Ouse	-	1
Oulston	-	2
Raskelf	-	1
Shipton	-	2
Stillington	-	5
Sutton on Forest	-	5
Tollerton	-	2
Totals:	4	49

Nine houses have been discontinued as dwellings as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

At the end of the year there were 288 applicants for Council houses.

### (b) Building Regulations.

The Building Regulations 1965 came into operation on the 1st February, 1966. These Regulations are in many ways different from the Byelaws they supersede, and are not yet fully understood by many builders and others who deposit plans. The Council has decided to operate the three year limiting period under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1936 for plans already approved, and this should assist in administration in the future.

152 plans for new dwellings and one plan for the conversion of a building into a dwellinghouse have been approved in 1966. The majority of the plans approved were in connection with three large scale developments at Huby, Sutton-on-the-Forest and Stillington.

357 applications under the Building Regulations have been dealt with during the year.





	Grant.				Breakdown of Standard Grants.				
	Discretionary.		Standard.		bath.	wash basin	hot water	W.C.	food store
	owner occup.	owner.	owner occup.	owner.					
Brafferton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brandsby-cum-Stearsby	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Carlton Husthwaite	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Coxwold	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crayke	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
Easingwold	1	6	4	4	5	5	5	8	2
Flawith	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Helperby	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Huby	-	-	4	-	2	1	1	4	-
Myton-upon-Swale	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newburgh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newton-upon-Ouse	1	-	1	2	3	3	3	3	2
Oulston	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Raskelf	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipton	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stillington	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutton-on-Forest	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Tholthorpe	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Thornton-on-the-Hill	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Tollerton	-	-	3	1	2	3	1	4	1
Whenby	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	9	13	16	12	17	20	15	27	6

Grants approved totalled £11,443.10. 0. and £9,449. 0. 0. was paid out for works completed in 1966.



#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Household refuse is picked up at 7 to 10 day intervals from all but isolated properties away from the public roads and even some of these are given a limited service when arrangements can be made to bring the refuse to a road visited by one of the Council's refuse wagons. Disposal of the refuse is by controlled tipping at Crankley Brick ponds, Flawith Gravel Pit or a new tip at Huby which was first used in 1966. Levelling of the tips is done by means of a tractor equipped with a 'dozer blade, and this equipment is also used for spreading soil covering, but heavier equipment has to be employed from time to time.

Further sites for tipping are urgently needed. The existing tips will not last much longer and the one at Crankley could well be filled during 1968 or 1969.

It must be remembered that the refuse vehicles are also used for cleansing ashpits and pail closets and this objectionable work should really be considered as part of sewage disposal. Conversion of ashpits and pail closets to W.C's however, does little to reduce the amount of work as the premises must still be visited to pick up household refuse after dustbins have been supplied.

#### SEPTIC TANKS.

Our sewage tanker originally purchased to service sewage works and village sewage tanks also cleans out septic tanks to private houses where sewers are not available. In 1966 plans have been approved for 26 new septic tanks involving 28 premises.

It is impossible to carry out the Council's decision to clean out all septic tanks not more often than once per annum, with the equipment and staff at present available.



### MEAT INSPECTION.

All meat and food inspection in the District is carried out by your Public Health Inspectors. Meat Inspection is a statutory duty of the local authority under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations. The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations which came into force this year empowered local authorities to fix times of slaughtering in private slaughterhouses, and at a meeting held with local butchers, it was decided to maintain the weekend inspection service for the time being.

Under the Meat Inspection Regulations the revenue for the year for the meat inspection service was £188. 0. 6d.

The appended table gives details of the animals slaughtered and inspected during the year; 594 visits being made by the Inspectors for this purpose.

The percentage of the number of pigs inspected and found to be affected with diseases other than tuberculosis or cysticerci is much greater than in 1965, and this can be attributed mainly to chronic arthritis.

Cysticercus bovis was found on four occasions, in each instance only single degenerate cysts were isolated.

The Department took part in a survey organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food regarding the incidence of Lymphosarcoma and other tumours in Food Animals. The findings of this survey will be publicised in the near future.

During the year 3 tons, 5 cwt. 7 st. 13 lbs. weight of meat and offals were found to be diseased or unsound and were condemned and sent for processing. A large proportion of the meat and offals condemned was derived from 157 animals slaughtered in emergency.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

The four private slaughterhouses listed below, were licensed during 1966:

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Premises in Chapel Street, Easingwold.      | Owner: Mr. C. W. Thornton. |
| 2. Premises at 'Cote House,' Husthwaite.       | Mr. J. J. Thornton.        |
| 3. Premises at 'South View,' Newton upon Ouse. | Mr. F. R. Shepherd.        |
| 4. Premises at 'Richmond House,' Tholthorpe.   | Mr. F. G. Hartley.         |

68 Informal Notices were served regarding slaughterhouses and slaughtermen. All were complied with during the year.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are 28 persons in the District licensed to slaughter animals. Five new licences were issued during the year.

### OTHER FOODS.

The following food-stuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned:-

4 tins grapefruit segments	- weight	27 lbs.
1 tin pressed ham	- weight	4 lbs.
1 leg of New Zealand lamb	- weight	5 lbs.





Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Animal.	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	758	4	29	2073	1003	-
Number Inspected	758	4	29	2073	1003	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole Carcases condemned	5	-	8	6	9	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	204	-	3	49	190	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci.	27.6%	0.0%	38.0%	2.6%	19.8%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	.60%	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-





ANNUAL REPORT 1966.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 ETC.

1. There are 130 food premises in the District, comprising 10 butchers shops, 56 confectioners, grocers and greengrocers, 13 catering premises, 42 licensed premises, 3 licensed sports clubs and 6 fried fish shops. All the premises have mains water available.
2. Seven butchers premises are registered for sausage making etc.
3. Eight dairies are registered for the sale of bottled milk, all of which is designated.
4. 38 visits of inspection have been made to ice cream premises, 11 to dairies and 215 to other food preparing premises during the year. Improvements have been carried out at some licensed houses during the year as a result of informal action, but there are still premises requiring improvement particularly of sanitary accommodation etc. Three unsatisfactory premises have been closed in 1966.
5. No education courses in hygienic practices have been run; education has been limited to personal instruction during routine visits. Special attention has been given in respect of premises retailing pre-packed frozen goods.
6. All condemned meat and offals are disposed of by digestion in a modern privately owned plant situated in an adjoining district. Other foods, of which normally only small quantities are condemned, are disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip.
7. There have been no special inspections of large consignments of food during the year.
8. No premises are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream in this District; there are 47 premises registered for retailing pre-packed ice-cream.
9. Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956.

It has been found to be virtually impossible to carry out a set programme of inspections with the staff available, but routine inspections have been made mainly in conjunction with other aspects of the department's work. All Informal Notices served have been complied with.

36 lbs. of various foods have been inspected at the request of canteen and shop managers. The food, upon inspection having been found unfit for human consumption, was condemned and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip.

122 visits have been made to school canteens and other food preparing premises, and in general, conditions have been satisfactory. 10 unsatisfactory conditions have been remedied after informal notices.

10. Milk.

There are no milk pasteurisation plants in the District, and no milk samples were taken during the year. 15 visits were made to milk retailers premises.

11. Bakehouses.

- 23 visits were paid to 5 bakehouses in the District, and they have been found to be satisfactory. There are no underground bakehouses.



#### RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Destruction of rats and mice at private houses is carried out on request, free of charge. Business premises and farms etc. are cleared on a yearly contract basis.

140 annual contracts were in hand at the year end.

Sewer infestations generally have been light and refuse tips, regularly attended to, did not become seriously infested.

278 premises were treated for infestations of rats or mice, 371<sup>4</sup> visits being made by the Council's Officers and Rodent Operator for this purpose.

#### INSECT PESTS.

Few complaints of infestations have been received during the year, mainly of a minor nature such as wasp's nests, ants and cluster flies. There have been no treatments of premises for infestations of bugs or fleas.

#### CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

22 residential caravans have been stationed in the District during 1966.

15 sites have been licensed for stationing 22 caravans of residential type and two sites for 31 holiday type caravans.

All sites have been kept in a satisfactory manner.





FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1966 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT  
OF EASINGWOLD IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (N.R.)

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

PREMISES .  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspect -ions.  (3)	Written Notices  (4)	Occupiers prosecuted.  (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	40	25	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	43	32	3	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.  (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted.  (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness(S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences(S7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS:	2	4	-	1	-

There are no Outworkers registered in the District.



Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

- (a) 2,437 inspections were made by the Council's Inspectors in carrying out their duties under the following headings:- Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, Food and Drugs Act, Building Byelaws and Building Regulations, Petroleum Regulations, Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, Refuse Collection and Disposal and Sewage Disposal.
- (b) The Number of Notices Served.
- |               |    |
|---------------|----|
| (1) Statutory | 8  |
| (2) Informal  | 82 |
- (c) The Result of the Notices Served.
- |                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| (1) Statutory complied with | 8  |
| (2) Informal complied with  | 75 |
- (d) Housing Acts.
- |  |    |
|--|----|
| Total number of houses represented as unfit. | 10 |
| Demolition Orders made                       | -  |
| Closing Orders made                          | 6  |
| Undertakings accepted.                       | 4  |
- (e) New Building.
- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| New houses drained to sewers        | 38(+ 4<br>Council<br>Houses). |
| New houses drained to septic tanks. | 11                            |
- (f) Conversions and improvements to existing premises.
- |   |    |
|---|----|
| Earth Closets and privies replaced with W.C's                 | 27 |
| W.C's installed in existing premises, drained to sewers       | 33 |
| W.C's installed in existing premises, drained to septic tanks | 10 |
| Additional W.C's provided to existing premises                | 19 |
| Existing houses re-drained                                    | 10 |

Before closing my report I must express my thanks to the Officers of the Council for their help so freely given and in particular to the staff of my Department for their assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*E. G. G. G.*

Senior Public Health Inspector  
& Surveyor.







